

## National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, MAY 16, 1879.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

To supply the extraordinary demand for

Senator Conkling's Great Speech upon "THE

"EXTRA SESSION OF 1879; WHAT IT

"TEACHES AND WHAT IT MEANS," the

National Republican Printing Company has

printed a large edition thereof in pamphlet

form, convenient for public distribution as a

Republican campaign document. Copies of

this pamphlet may be had on application at our

Counting-Room or Job Office, at the rate of

\$10 per thousand. Orders respectfully solicited

and promptly filled.

DAVID DAVIS hasn't dropped back yet.

He seems to have, by some odd chance,

missed the opportunity to do so afforded by

the legislative bill. Perhaps he's going to

stay over on the other side. Beautiful

thought!

AMONG the Loyal Probabilities, as it were,

is one which amounts to a certainty that

the coming Decoration Day will be ob-

served with all the vigor of refreshed

memories of the bloody strife which gave it

its solemn origin.

WADE HAMPTON says there is a great differ-

ence between Senator WINSTON and a

mule. The mule, you see, kicked only one

of the Great Southern Hero's legs off, while

the Minnesota Senator knocked all of his

underpinnings from under him and dropped

him flat in the filthy mire of his own dis-

reputable self-contradictions.

THE idea that General GRANT is an "ex-

igency" candidate is evolved from the

inspirations of the situation. He defeated

the Confederate assault upon the Union

once and can do it again. But it begins to

appear that this latest assault of this kind

is wearing itself out, has lost its backbone,

and is short of its dangerous strength. This

being admitted, the "exigency" is disap-

pearing, and yet the GRANT movement

continues to boom. How do the exigency

theorists account for this?

The bitterly sectional, black Republican,

red Radical newspapers of the North are

teeming with comments, provoked by his

late alleged conciliatory speech in the Sen-

ate, upon BEN HILL's black-leg proposition

in the Confederate Congress. The next

thing these infernal Radicals will do will be

to revive the story that he murdered poor

YANCKEY. But everybody knows HILL did

not do the murder; it was the desk in the

Confederate Senate Chamber upon which

YANCKEY fell that broke his back.

WHEN GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS begins to

talk of the Republican party as the only

"national organization for the maintenance

of free elections, of popular rights, and of

"the legitimate national authority over ev-

ery inch of the Union," there is ground for

apprehension that the Southern Democracy

and not the Stewart Republicans of the

North, are responsible for the sectionalism

of the hour. And G. W. C. has begun to

talk exactly that way—showing thereby

that the last so-called Liberal struggler has

returned to the Republican ranks.

ALEX. STEPHENS' declaration that the

veto power is a "necessary and admirable

part of our system of government," must

not be forgotten. Let us remember to quote

it as often as it becomes convenient when

Mr. BECK is near at hand. BECK, it should

be understood, proposes that this necessary

and admirable prerogative shall be made to

appear very cheap, a proposition which

shows that the old Scotch-Kentuckian, be-

ing miserably cheap company. If any one

feels cheap now-a-days it must be the

boastful author of the abandoned and re-

jected starving-out programme.

THE Mississippi Valley Immigration Com-

pany is the title of a new New Orleans or-

ganization, having a "propaganda capital of

ship and the Professor have gone into the

dry dock of disappointment, without any

service to perform except in the field of

idleness. This enterprise, like many others

in life, failed because there was a wider

spirit of dead-headism extant than of

genuine liberality under confidence in the

success and beneficence of the scheme.

There were far more who were willing to

go free than they might lend the charm of

their presence to the voyage and give it

respectability, than of those who were

ready to plank down their \$2,500, with half

as much more for extras, to render the en-

terprise a paying one, and hence it is stated

the bubble has burst. The men who in-

vested their money and have sunk it have

our deepest sympathies, as has the Amherst

Professor who is left high and dry by the

failure, and especially do we feel for that

class who hoped to secure a free excursion

around the world in a mendicant sort of

luxury, and are now bewailing their sore

disappointment. This latter class are the

greatest sufferers, for they put in their

thumbs and didn't pull out a plumb.

WHY DON'T THEY GO HOME?

The "Comedy of Errors" has been on the

stage at the Capitol, under the direction

of the Czar of the Caucasus, for some two months,

without any dividend to the country, save

that which has come of a more full and per-

fect understanding of the intentions and

purposes of the actors. The extra session

was called by the President for a special

purpose—to provide, by appropriations, for

the necessities of the nation. The Demo-

crats, by their majority in both Houses,

were clothed with full power to pass the

appropriation bills within two weeks, if

their purposes and intentions had been hon-

est; but they put themselves in the hands

of a caucus, and have followed the pro-

gramme of a conspiracy which sought to ac-

complish certain party purposes inconsis-

tent with the public weal, under the menace

of submission to their behests or the bring-

ing of starvation to the Government.

Twice these caucus conspirators have

made assaults upon the national welfare,

and in each instance they have been re-

pulsed and left helpless on the scene of

action by the hand of the Executive. They

are now consulting what it is best to do.

They find themselves helpless for evil and

without any disposition for good; so they

are just now engaged in nursing their "en-

selves," while they are waiting, like their

veritable prototype MACAWBER, for "some-

thing to turn up." In this way they have

excited alarm throughout the country by

their insane performances, and have brought

no good results by way of compensation.

Their trumpeter has relapsed into sullen

silence, or it would advise the Democracy to

throw up the sponge, retire from the ring,

and go home at this period in the contro-

versy. This they dare not do. They have

not the courage to consummate the full

measure of their contemplated mischief,

nor to go home and meet their constituents

face to face. So they are now halting under

the promptings of perverseness and cow-

ardice, the objects of mingled pity and con-

tempt.

A GLEAM OF HOPE FOR SOUTH CAR-

OLINA.

In the midst of the present political

complications, which every sensible and pa-

triotic man in the country should regret, no

matter what may be his party sympathies,

and when every consideration of public

policy should animate all in an honest en-

deavor to promote the general weal, it is

pleasant to know that there are portions

of the South in which men's minds are, and

should be, directed to that improvement

and development of the national interests

of that country, which once attained will go

far to divert the thoughts and actions of

that people from matters of purely political

concern, and cause them to realize the ad-

vantage and necessity of practicing less

cussedness and more enterprise and in-

dustry.

We are glad to see such evidences in sev-

eral Southern States, and particularly so in

South Carolina, for while we hold the pec-

uniar politics of that State in honest abhor-

rence, we do most sincerely desire to see

it recover from its present depression. We

exhaustible resources, invite capital, be

honest, and cultivate it when it comes, re-

cognize every man's rights, and make your

State constitute a part of the strength and

glory of our country.

BAYONET ELECTIONS AND FREE BAL-

LOTS.

The Democrats in Congress and out of it

are endeavoring to create the impression

that bayonets have been used to prevent a

free expression of the citizens of the United

States of their preferences at the ballot-box.

The big guns of the party like BEN HILL

fire off four-hour speeches to prove this, and

the little ones like "Shoo-Fly" Cox send up

sky-rockets to the same effect, while the tin

cans, like the just, tied to the tail of the

Democratic dog, bounce round like a verita-

ble tin can attached to the caudal appendage

of a swift-moving cur. "GRANT'S bay-

onets" are often alluded to. Of course no

one with brains enough even to edit a Demo-

cratic organ believes a word of this stuff,

but it is well occasionally to explode the

nonsense, as we shall do now.

As an example, we shall take the State of

Alabama, and show from official figures the

difference between "bayonet elections and

free ballots." In 1874 there were six Con-

gressional districts in Alabama and two

Congressmen were elected from the State at

large. The vote of the State at large was—

Republican, 90,000; Democratic, 100,000.

As Alabama in 1870 had 292,046 male citi-

zens over twenty-one years of age, this al-

lowing for only the usual increase of 8 per

cent, or 16,000 in four years, might be con-

sidered a full, fair vote under "GRANT'S

bayonets." In 1870 there were eight dis-

tricts, and the vote in each was as follows:

First, 21,485; second, 20,829; third, 18,385;

fourth, 25,596; fifth, 19,282; sixth (only

one candidate), 13,631; seventh (only one

candidate), 14,319; eighth, 23,439—a total

of 157,485, and less than the actual vote of

the State should have been by about 40,000.

The first district, composed of the counties

of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Monroe, Mo-

bile, and Washington, had not been changed,

and its vote can be compared.

For member of the Forty-fourth Congress

it polled 23,504 votes, 19,551 being given to

the Republican candidate. In 1870 it cast

only 21,485 votes, and of them only 2,132

were for the Republican candidate, the

others being divided between a regular and

independent Democrat. The census of 1870

showed for these counties 27,225 voters, and

as they include the city of Mobile and the

cotton-growing region near it, there is every

reason to believe that a large colored em-

pire had swelled the population to the

figures given in 1874. There was a falling off

here in two years of over 15,000 votes, and

they were all Republican votes. The Demo-

cratic vote was only slightly increased.

But we set out to compare the election

in 1870, when "GRANT'S bayonets" ruled

the State, to that in 1878, when a "free

ballot" was had. We take our figures

from the Congressional Directory for the

Forty-sixth Congress: First district, 9,516;

second, 14,969; third, 7,075; fourth, 15,573;

fifth, 9,271; sixth, 10,823; seventh, 2,747;

eighth, 14,902—a total of 88,276—but little

more than one-half the vote polled at the

previous election. The only district in the

State which polled anything like a full vote

was the eighth, in which Lowry was elected

as a Greenbacker, and in only two districts

were there any Republican candidates.

The vote of Alabama for President in

1872 was only 108,724; four Republican

Congressmen by districts and two from the

State at large elected. Of these votes 90,000

were Republican. In 1874 we find the

Democratic vote increased, in an off year,

by nearly 30,000, the Democrats in the

uncertainly having secured the election ma-

chinery. In 1870, another Presidential year,

we find the vote falls off to 157,000, the

Democrats having about 100,000 of that;

and again, in 1878, to 88,000, with less

than 7,000 Republican votes.

There can be but one explanation of this.

The Republican vote has been killed by

these shriekers after a "free ballot." We

do not mean to say that they have

murdered the vote, murdered as ruthlessly

as CAIN did his brother ABEL, and the voice

of the free people of the North should be

heard, as was that of the Lord by CAIN,

der "a free ballot," the total vote was

51,500, the Republican vote being 9,007.

The sixth district, represented by JAMES

RONALD CHAMBERS, of Fort Pillow, is com-

posed of all the counties along the Missis-

sippi River, and was made after the Demo-

crats got control of the State for the pur-

pose of massing as many negroes as possible

in one district. The district contained, ac-

cording to the census of 1870, 6,0